THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

Lendon office of THE SEN, Hotel Victoria, Northum berland avenue. Address ARTHUR KRISBANE, Sole repre-sentative in London.

Why Not Look to the North?

The caucus of Republican Senators have intrusted to the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS the selemn task of calling up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon certain "outrages" said to have been committed in Texas. So that the "Southern question" will be whirled along on the stream of Mr. Evants's oratory like a chip in the uncensing current of the Father of Waters.

It is singular that not Mr. Evants nor any of his Republican colleagues has an eye for the Northern question.

In the South, according to these partial patriots, many voters are intimidated or the vote is not fairly counted, and so the minority rules. In the State of New York, owing to the persistent refusal of Republican Legislatures to take an enumeration of the inhabitants as is prescribed by the State Constitution, the Democrats are deprived of the proportionate representation in the Legislature to which their numbers entitle them. The vote of one man in the raral counties is equal to the votes of three, four, or five men in the cities. This is not justice. It is not equality of representation. It is an outrage. It insures a Republican Legislature in a State normally Democratic. It is a case of rule by the minority.

Why doesn't Mr. Evants investigate his

And why don't the Hon. JOSEPH R. HAW-LEY and the Hon, ORVILLE H. PLATE, Senators in Congress from Connecticut, ask the Benate to investigate the system of rule by the minority in that State?

Let us have rule by the majority in Texas. In fact, we do have it, and by a large majority. In time, rule by the majority may come in Connecticut and in New York. The Republican Senators who are so perturbed about insuring a republican form of government to the South, might pluck out of their own eyes beams enough to make a pontoon bridge over Salt River.

The State Naval Militia Bill.

Concerning the CANTOR bill, authorizing the Governor to organize a State naval militia when the United States Government is ready to supply arms, equipments, naval instruction and drill, as provided for by the WHITTHORNE bill now before Congress, the Albany Express remarks:

"This naval military scheme is a 'fad' on the part of a New York city newspaper and a few overzealous members of the New Yor. Board of Trade and Transportation, and we are surprised that the Senate of the State of New York should have endorsed the idea."

On the contrary, the naval militia scheme has been carefully considered for years, and the measure embodied in the WHITTHORNE bill is strongly recommended to Congress by Secretary WHITNEY. It is a commonsense plan. It is in the line of evolution. If we are to have a navy we must have men as well as ships.

Legislation will be required on the part of every State whose borders touch the ocean or the lakes, and New York should take the lead. If the passage of the CANTOR bill at Albany hastens the passage of the WHIT-THORNE bill at Washington, so much the better. No State in the Union has so deep an interest as New York in the naval militia and naval reserve scheme.

The talk about the dangers inhering in the establishment of a State navy is nonsensical. There will be a State navy only in the same sense as there is already a State army. The Constitution of New York contemplates a State navy, for it provides that the Governor "shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State."

The Canton bill has passed the Senate No patriotic citizen should put obstructions in the way of its enactment.

A Wrecked Railroad.

Among the Western railroads which have brought ruly to many homes within the last two years, there is none that furnishes a more striking illustration of wicked and corrupt administration than the Illinois Central. It is of more interest to us here in New York, too, than most of the other wrecked properties of the West, for the reason that it is managed in this city, whereas the Atchison, the Quincy and other broken corporations are identified with Boston. A few years ago the Illinois Central was

taken out of the hands of an honest and capable manager and passed into the control of a Wall street broker. The election of this man and his associates was compassed by a trick. The company had practically no debt. That is to say, its entire bonded debt was offset by securities in its treasury which yielded interest enough to meet the fixed charges. Thus it will be seen that the property practically belonged, free of encumbrance, to its stockholders, and commended itself, by its security, the well-known probity of its management and its excellent prospects, to the most prudent investors. The new management had new views and proceeded to develop them. It is sufficient to say that in five years they have wrecked this road. They have saddled it with millions upon millions of debt, and in 1888, with an almost doubled mileage, it showed no increased earning power. In fact, it is probable that the last dividends that it gave to the betrayed and defrauded stockholders were paid out of the proceeds of the sale of some of its bonds!

This result, which it is not easy to properry qualify or adequatery condemn, has been achieved under the most respectable auspices. Among the directors are gentlemen of the greatest wealth and the most exalted position, but they are too profoundly absorbed in their social duties at Newport or Tuxedo to disturb themselves about the operations of the President of the Illinois Central and his gifted accomplices. The account of the company, which is printed elsewhere in THE SUN to-day, furnishes a singular and instructive history. When a great railroad property is run in Wall street by Wall street methods it is likely to be

The New York Herald on the Irish and

Germans. The New York Herald is a newspaper which says foolish things not seldom, but its habit is due rather to a certain lightness and friskiness of temperament than to any more serious defect of character. In the main our neighbor is honest, even in its most whim sical utterances, and we like to believe that it tries to be fair and just to all men. That is why we are surprised to find in its columns the subjoined passage, unnecessarily interjected yesterday in the course of an editorial article on the German-American aspect of the Samoan controversy:

"The British Paritament is just now running our Con tinue and recruit for Parliament more of her wild Irish men. But we hope our own people will do the opposite

cities, with their vaporing of past ideas and dead na-

Certainly it is possible to pay a well-deerved compliment to the German-born element of our population without at the same time insulting in a body those citizens of the United States who are natives of Ireland or are descended from Irishmen.

At the last census there were in New York about 35,000 more people born in Ireland than in Germany:

Irish born 180,480 All other foreign born Total

But until comparatively recent years the Irish immigration to the United States was greatly in excess of the German; and therefore that element of our population which is descended from Irish-born parents or grandparents vastly outnumbers the corresponding class of German-American citizens

Are these the "wild Irish who crowd our towns and cities, with their vaporing of past ideas and dead nationalities," and of whom the Herald desires to be rid? Or will the Herald say that it means by "wild Irish" only those Irish-Americans who preserve that affection for the land of their birth which it commends in the case of the Germans? "What true man," asks the Herald, speaking only of the German-Americans. and almost in the same breath as the gratuitous insult to the Irish-Americans which we have quoted to rebuke, "What true man does not cherish a love for his fatherland?"

Nor do we understand precisely what our contemporary means by the "vaporing of past ideas and dead nationalities." If it intends to designate the great movement that is swiftly and surely shaping events in the United Kingdom, the phrase is unfortunately chosen.

As to the German-born citizens of the United States, the Herald does them gross injustice when it assumes that in the improbable event of a war with Germany-that is to say, with Prince BISMARCK'S Government-they would be Copperhends to a man. We should give far more weight to the opinion of a German-American like the Hon. RICHARD GUENTHER of Wisconsin, who was a man grown before he came to the United States, and who represents in Congress a district where more than one-quarter of the entire population is German born:

"American citizens of German birth and German descent know as well as any other class of American citizens where their duties belong. We will work for our country in time of peace and fight for it in time of war if a time of war should ever come. When I say our country, I mean, of course, our adopted country. I mean the United States of America. After passing through the crucible of naturalization we are no longer Germans; we are Americana. Our attachment to America cannot be measured by the length of our real-dence here. We are Americans from the moment we tough the American shore until we are laid in American graves. We will fight for America whenever necessary. America first, last, and all the time: America agains Germany: America against the world: America righ or wrong; always America. We are Americans.

The New York Herald would be better engaged in publishing such words of patriotism as these of Mr. GUENTHER'S than in serving the ends of Bismarckian diplomacy by misrepresenting German-American sentiment, and incidentally insulting all American citizens of Irish birth or descent.

Anthony Comstock as a Preacher.

Here is a remark made by ANTHONY COM-STOCK in an address to young men at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday night: "We are living in an age of corruption, and all the better influences that can be brought to bear are held up and publicly derided."

The reason why Anthony Comstock takes so gloomy a view of the age is that he himself is employed officially in hunting after corruption, and, therefore, spends his life in its mephitic surroundings. The only odors that affect his nostrils are those that arise from moral decay and flith. Searching for unclean things with the keenness and pertinacity of a terrier after a rat, he has lost the habit of lifting his head to breathe the purer moral atmosphere in which the great mass of people are so happy as to live. His own taste having become diseased because of his most unenviable specialty, he imagines that it is the same with all the world, and that corruption distinguishes the whole age.

There is no doubt that when he ha kept within his proper function as a social senvenger Anthony Comstock has rendered some service to the community. He has detected, exposed, and brought to punishment many vile scoundrels engaged in devilish efforts for the propagation of vice, and because of him their trade has been broken up almost entirely. It is only when he has gone beyond the narrow limits of his specialty, and set himself up as a moral censor, that he has become a nulsance. He forgets that his business is as a detective, not as a preacher; to gather facts, not to

generalize from them. There surely could not be a man more unfit than he to talk to young men. MEPHIS-TOPHELES himself could hardly be a worse preacher for them. His very name, the sight of him, turns their thoughts to hidden vice, and stimulates in them the curiosity which is the greatest of temptations. When, too, he tells them that this is the age of corruption, as distinguished from all other ages, he not only utters what is false and absurd, but he perverts their minds besides. If corruption is the fashion, and if to oppose it is only to excite public derision, the young men may conclude that after all it is not very bad. To assure them that society is corrupt and public opinion debased, so that no dis tinction is made between purity and impurity, vice and virtue, is to encourage in them a disregard of the moral law as an obsolete

rule at which the present age laughs. It is not so, young men. Anthony Com-STOCK is a dangerous leader for you. He is too near vice, and too familiar with its ways and its haunts. "All the better influences that can be brought to bear" are not " held up and publicly derided." The whole organization of society, the churches, the homes the business associations, and all the institutions of civilization are exercising the better influences, and they are not derided, but are supported by the public sense of right and decency. Never in the history of the world was this so much the case as it is now. It is very far from a perfect age, but

it is the best age human socrety has yet seen. Never before were the moral standards set so high and made so exacting, and if young men expect to have honor and success they must be more and more careful in living up to them. If they proceed to act on the theory of Anthony Comstock that this age tolerates or lightly regards corruption, they will be likely to find out their mistake behind the bars of a juil.

On the Honor of a Railroad Man.

We said yesterday that we did not know what other railroads besides the Baltimore and Ohio were buying corn in order to beat their neighbors out of their proper share of traffic. Since then our attention has been directed to some of Tuesday's transactions on the Produce Exchange, and we learn with pain that so respectable a person as Mr. Samuel Sloan has been again falling from grace. We have had occasion to reprimand

duplicities in connection with the Trunk Line Association, and we had been led to believe that he had mended his ways. Now we find, not that he is at his old tricks, it is true, but that he is at some new ones which, if possible, are worse. The transactions on the Produce Exchange were in corn, and it was recognized as Lackawahna corn. The identity was unmistakable, and the Lackawanna as a dealer in corn will probably prosper until such time as we can secure to it, on Mr. SLOAN'S behalf, the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Probably there are among THE SUN'S readers not a few who may fail to understand what this purchase and sale of corn by a railroad implies? The Presidents of the trunk lines meet, look each other squarely in the face, and pledge their words of honor as gentlemen that the rate on corn to the scaboard shall be so many cents a bushel and no less. Each then goes away and runs his road accordingly, being a man of his word, a man of honor, a gentleman. Not all. And we don't know how many of them.

One, at any rate, not content with his legitimate share, and ever on the alert for speculations in a large railroad sense, buys corn in the West and sells it New York; and it is at once apparent that the seller of the corn has a dishonest advantage. If the price of the corn in the West were added to the railroad tariff which the gentlemen had pledged themselves to maintain, the price of the corn in the New York market would have been higher. It came by a particular trunk line; hence the unavoidable inference-a cut rate. The transaction on the company's books is immagulate. It will bear the closest scrutiny. The rate was lived up to inflexibly. There was a loss on the corn, it is true, but pray vhose business is that?

Which is why we dare maintain that a rallroad President is a sensitive thing and most jealous of his honor, suffering no imputation to lie against it.

In the foregoing observations we have touched upon Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN in his East-bound aspect, and now we would confer with him a moment respecting his Westbound practices. We want to ask Mr. SLOAN if he thinks it is really the decent thing, the nice, delicate thing, to carry sugar toward the setting sun and charge the shipper freight on the net sugar only? The railroads agreed-honor again-to charge a fixed tariff on sugar to Western points. It never occurred to them that Mr. Sam SLOAN was filled with lurking possibilities of tare and tret, and they did not stipulate that the weight of the barrel should be included in the billing. Now, we submit to Mr. SLOAN, is it exactly square to get the sugar away from his neighbors by such an expedient? He might send us around a note and say if he feels really proud of this transaction.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS the other day said in a public speech that the managers of the railroads appeared to have adopted the principles and practices of the sneak thief and the professor of petty larceny. 'It is inexplicable how a gentleman of Mr. Adams's sagacity and temperance could have permitted himself to use such strong expressions.

It is satisfactory to know that Mr. PAR-SELL can now feel the assurance that he will be supplied with the means needed for the prosecution of his case before the Commission sitting in London. The friends of Ireland in this country and in other countries are realizing the importance of sustaining the leader of the Irish cause, and we have reports of liberal subscriptions to the Defence Fund in all parts of the United States. In this city our Irish-American fellow citizens have become especially energetic, and encouraging meetings are held every night of the week. The news will give cheer to the heart and strength to the hands of Mr. PARNELL and of the patriotic people of the Green Isle. Let the work go on. t is time for all Irishmen, at home and abroad, to unite against the adversary.

The reason why we bought Alaska,-Inde

We bought Alaska in order to have it, in the first place; but the great reason was the desire to give notice of our intention to form a Union of all North America, with the Stars and Stripes floating from the Pole to the Isthmus, and from ocean to ocean.

A craftier traitor than LE CARON never got to the inside of any Irish organization. In view of the testimony he has given about himself, it is hard to understand how he kept on the inside for so many years, and maintained the confidence of men who are both shrewd watchful. Many of his actions, as described in his own testimony, were such as ought to have aroused suspicion, and yet the rapscallion played his part to the end without being detected.

New York city is the proper place in which to establish the new Baptist University. This is the centre of American thought and genius. We have here eminent scholars in all branches of knowledge; we have here notable institutions of learning: here the propulsive forces of the world are in full play; here the energy of the human mind is displayed at its best; here the opportunities and agencies of study are such as exist nowhere else in the country here the young men preparing for the Baptist ministry can enjoy the sermons of the great lights of the Baptist pulpit; here they can behold mankind in mighty masses and observe the influences that govern society. We repeat that this is the place for the great Baptist University, upon which millions are to be ex-

Water finds its level. So does milk and

water.

At the celebrations held throughout the country in honor of ABBAHAM LINCOLN OR Tuesday last, his birthday, many of the bespeeches, we are happy to say, were made by Democrats. The memory of Mr. Lincoln is a treasure that belongs to the whole American people of all parties, for all time. We hold aioft the great Liberator's name.

It is rather surprising that, although a dozen famous explorers have visited Tanganyika, the longest lake in the world, the question of its outlet is still disputed. Capt. TRIVIER of the French navy has just gone to Africa in the hope of settling the question whether the Lukuga River is the outlet, an hypothesis which he believes to be incorrect, It is certain that both Thomson and Hone saw the waters of Tanganyika pouring into the Lukuga at a great rate and flowing switting toward the Congo. STANLEY, however, could not detect any outflow at the Lukuga, and some other explorers have sought in vain for the outlet. The fact seems to be that the evaporation of Tanganyika is nearly equal to the volume of water it receives, but that two or three very rainy seasons in succession raises its level until the surplus is discharged through the Lukuga. The indications on the mans that the Lukum joins the Congo at Lake Tambi (nurely hypothetical. Capt. Thiving aims first to reach Lake Landji; and he has chosen a field of labor that ought to be fruitful of goographical news.

At a meeting held in this city by the Municipal Council of the Irish National League, the newspapers were earnestly asked to give their support to the cause of Irish emancipation as represented by Mr. PARSELL. We trust that our contemporaries of all parties will give hood to the request. The aims of Mr. PARNELL are such as every true American must approve of. Furthermore, they deserve support and get rid of our wild frish, who crowd our towns and I this gentleman severely for certain of his of a practical kind from the American people.

THE SENATE AND THE NAVY.

sportant Additions Made to the Proposal

for New Yessels in the House Bill. Liberal as were the appropriations made by the House for the new navy, the Senate has gone further in a path which can always count on popular favor when pursued judiciously. Its amendments of the navy bill began with large appropriations for electric lights on board the new war vessels, and proceeded through various details to this important item:

The President is hereby further authorized to have instructed by contract two sized cruisers or gunboars of the most approved type of 800 to 1,200 tons displace ment, to cost in the aggregate, exclusive of armament not more than \$7.00,000; one steel cruiser of about 2,000 one displacement, at a cost not to exceed \$700,000, ex clusive of armament and any premium that may be paid for increased speed; and one ram for harbor de-fence of the type approved by the Naval Advisory Board n their report to the Secretary of the Navy of Nov. 7.

The House had already authorized two vessels one of them an additional ppeumatic dynamite gunboat of the Vesuvius type, to cost not more than \$450,000, and the other a cruising monitor, on the plans of Congressman Thomas, to cost not over \$1,500,000. The Senate proposes to add four other vessels, which would make six in all authorized by the bill. Of course, this necessitated an increase in the appropriations. which was accomplished by raising the House atpropriation for construction and steam machinery from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000, and for armament from \$1,600,000 to \$3,000,000. But it is by no means certain that these

in conference. The ground on which they were urged was that \$25,000,000 for the building of ships had been given to the present Secretary of the Navy, while the House bill gave his successor only two vessels to construct, one limited to the Vesuvius type and the other to specific plans proposed by Mr. Thomas, Still, that is not a complete statement of the facts. Not one of the vessels provided for in the last Naval Appropriation bill has yet been contracted for or even fully designed. It is not now likely, since less than three weeks remain of the present Administration, that bids for them will be called for by Secretary Whitney, even should the plans be complete before the 4th of March. Hence all these vessels will be wholly in charge of the next Secretary. They include no fewer than three cruisers, which are to be of about 2,000 tons displacement and to have a very high speed; another cruiser, the largest fastest, and most powerful unarmored vessel yet attempted having about 5,250 tons displacement and a speed of twenty knots; linality, the largest and most powerful armoredaty the largest and most powerful armoredaty the largest and most powerful armoredaty that the largest and most powerful armoredaty that the largest and most powerful armoredaty the largest and most powerful armoredation to the largest finality. The largest have not seen that the national substitution of the largest powerful armoredation for the largest powerful armoredation for the largest powerful that the largest powerful that the largest powerful the same size already authorized at the last session. It is some and the largest powerful the same size already authorized at the last session. It is possible, and the largest powerful the same size already authorized at the last session. It is possible, and the largest powerful the same size already authorized at the last session. all these vessels will be wholly in charge of the next Secretary. They include

session.

A point likely to occasion serious dispute between the Senate and the House is the former's striking out the name of Congressman Thomas from the lem in the bill calling for a cruising menitor, to be built on his plans, and its exacting a much higher rate of speed than had been contemplated under his plans. The members of the House Naval Committee have taken great pride in the fact that one of their members bresented a desirn for a war vessel which competent experts in the Navy Department warmly approved, and they are likely to call unon the House to sustain hem in preventing the exclusion of his name from the bill. Still more practically objectionable, perhaps, is the Senate's proposal to increase the guaranteed speed from seventeen knots to niheleen, since it may seriously interfere with plans based on the former estimate. It will certainly interfere with the premiums which may have been causated on from producing more than seventeen knots speed at a price of \$1,500,000. Hence there is a probability of a strentions contest between the Senate and the House over the bill, which perhaps may be ended, as at the last session, by each conceding most of what the other demanded in the way of new construction. A point likely to occasion serious dispute be

THE NEW AGRICULTURE.

An Explanatory Letter From Mr. Cole. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is somethe history of our world began being discussed in the public press. In other words, the question whether it is in the power of man to gather in, detain, hold back, house, and so handle all waters at will falling and found along the world's watersheds, in a way to make an end of floods fromts, droughts, and kindred desolations, was propounded in the columns of the Eimira Husbandman

about Aug. 1, 1884, as I now recoilect.

Nine had it been so carly as that to auswer that ques tion in the affirmative, pointing to my substraigated hill side at this place as proof. Of the struggles and trials of the last four years to bring the nature of my discoveries to the knowledge of my fellow men I shall make no mention, since to do so would be of no avail. For three months past, though suffering from a distress-ing aliment, I have written on an average from six to eight hours a day, answering inquiries propounded by parties in all parts of the country and of the world.

Finding myself unable to continue this sort of work, I have failen back on the expedient of preparing a manual of directions for applying my system, and this is about one third completed. In the mean time I have been a fortnight engaged in preparing an article for The New which should as nearly as possible, cover the case as a temporary expedient. In this, finding myself ranging over fields of work on this and that soil, or soil of States and Territories of our own country, the Do-minion of Canada, and elsewhere, I have concluded to make use of the material instead in the pages of the proposed manual, and hence I can only now say to parties seeking information touching the New Agriculture, or Seb-Irrigation, they will undit becomeny to wait for the appearance of the manual in order to gain instruction sching my methods. This will, I trust appear about the time of the departure of the snows, and will consist of not lar from lostpages, costing 75 cents for copies in paper and 31 in mushin binding.

A. N. Cotz.

This Bill Should be Beaten.

There is a bill before the Legislature of this State to authorize the city of New York to expend \$300,(32) in improving and extending the menageric in the Central Park. This bill ought to be defeated.

There is not room in the desiral Park for a Zeological
starties. The present collection of bracts is not a credit
to the city; it induces the Park as a park interfering

seconicy with those purroses for which it wascreated, and thus injuring the people who frequent it.

New York ought to have a Zo florical Garden commensurate with its population, wealth, and commercial importance among the cities of the world. There is no bet-ter educator than a good Koilogical Garden, and none of the equipments of well-ordered modern cities are supe-rior to it in attractiveness and in the general interest and intelligence if creates.

Provision should be made now for the location of a garden of this character in one of the proposed new parks; but instead of spending more money on the existing menagerie, the songer it can be eleared away, and the space it now makes offensive devoted to trees again.

Prencher Leech Outdone in New Jersey.

From the Newark Journal In reply to a correst order who endeavored to justify the partian prayer of a clergyman at the opening of the session of the New York Senate. The Sex where "A proper is promptly a petition for spiritual facilities but a discount to restrict the questions of $d \in$

o sensible man will encerion that or deny the inpropriety of mixing up party questions in any manner whataoever in the prayers had before legislative bodies. This impropriety has been committed more than once by clargymen who have officiated before the New Jersey Legislature, and the only impression made was that the cirrical exhorter was not many degrees removed from the lobby st.

The Samoun Conference.

We carnot uphold Mr. Bayard for the mean, contemptible way in which he is builting dismarch. Mr. Hayard may have power, but this is no reason why he should take advantage of Blemarch's weakness. We hope he will give the German Premier a chance to explain before he annihilates him.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

Foresis will be twenty one years of age on the 18th of sext month, and its officers are preparing for a great celebration of that day in this city. Women's clubs in all paris of the United States, to the number of over eighty, have been invited to send delegates to the anniversary, and these delegates are to be entertained here as the guests of Sorosia. All of the clubs to which invitations have been sent are regarded as the offspring of the New York club, and all of them have come into ex istence within the past twenty-one years. The guests are to be entertained at a banquet in Delmonico's and an
"Amusement Committee" has been appointed for their
benefit. They will be escorted to the theatres, truseums, galleries, newspaper offices, and other places of interest They will be driven through the Central Park, along Broadway and Fifth avenue, and up or down the Bouevard. They will be shown the famous private mansions or palaces of the city, and all the other povelties described in the guide books. In short, Sorosis and her guests will be in giory for several days. Gentlemen are to be permitted to participate in some of the ceremonies, feasts, and other enjoyments of the occasion.

Within the past ten days a sportive New Yorker has skated on the thick ice at Oveher and lolled in the or games of the season in our own temperate clime. We live in a city of many attractions, but if a man de sires to wear snow shore among the Kanucks, or to fan himself under the paims, he can do so in short time at slight expense

"An ingenious way of escaping justice has been practised for some time in the General Sessions by lawyers, and the Judges of the criminal courts have decided to put a stop to the practice," said Assistant District Attorney Gof. "The practice," he continued, arises from the habit some of the foreign Govern ments have of sending to this country young criminals belonging to respectable lamilies who have committed some petry offence, and who are willing to come to amendments of the Senate will be agreed to America to avoid exposure and family disgrace. Germany is notable for this custom. This fact was brought out in the recent Castle Garden investigation hen those criminals get employment in New York they are pretty sure to begin to steal from their employera. When detected and arraigned in the General Sessions the complainant appears in court and joins the defendant's counsel in asking for suspension of sentence on the ground that the detendant will immediately return to the old country. The Court is usually willing to let him go, but this game of shuttlecock and battledoo rom continent to continent is about played out. The latest case of that kind occurred the other day, when a good looking young Hebrew named Whitlock stells of his country men pressed Judge Cowing to suspend sentence, although he had pleaded guilty. Judge Cowing permitted him to plead guilty to petty larceny, and sen-tenced him to the penitentiary for six months."

THE SUN some time ago printed a paragraph entitled the two smartest women in Maine, and describing two spinster sisters who run a farm of sixty five acres doing nearly all the work themselves. A lady reader of The Suz, skeptical of the truth of the statements made, wrote to the Postmaster of the town near which they were said to live, and received for answer these facts One of the sisters chops every winter the year's supply of firewood, going into the woods early in the season and remaining until the work is completed. She works in the hayfield in summer, and digs from seventy to a hundred bushels of potatoes yearly and buts them into the cellar. The other sister is the carpenter of the family and has added all manner of improvements to the farm. One of them is a large well house witt, pipes to conduct water to the barn troughs so that the cattle may not be ex-posed to the weather while watering. In berry time the two women pick bushels of berries to sell, and the counger sister, when work on the farm is slack, work heir vicinity, and to enjoy the most Juscious berries fruits, and vegetable, all raised by their remarkable and untiring industry. The sisters are young, and are an

The first definite outline of what the Harrison Admin stration is to be was given by Mr. Mortimer C. Addoms President of the Republican Club, at the club's dinne Tuesday evening. Gen. Harrison himself hasn't said much about such things is no his exaltation, but I'resi dent Addoms announced that besides a vigorous foreign policy there would be a partial abolishment of the in-ternal revenue, the admission as States of the two Dakotas, Washington, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming Territories, and the disintegration of the solid south by the capture of Virginia, West Virginia Ten nessee, and Maryland. The Hon. T. C. Platt, the Hon. Stephen B. Eikins, and Editor John C. New listened gravely to the outline of Harrison's intentions, or rather, the policy to be demonstrated by the Indianian's Administration, and remarked that Mr. Addoms was a fine presiding officer and made a good speech.

The fact that President Addoms had to insist that Joseph Pool should be treated with respect by his fellow members of the Republican Club was a most annoying feature of the club's dinner. Mr Pool started to read the letters of regret from eminent absent ones. He was libed and disturbed by some of the cotten sock member shouting "Louder! Louder!" and "Lower! Lower! Mr. Pool prefaced the letters by announcing the name of the signers. The obstreperous ones howled just the same: "Who is it?" and "Who-o-e!" and Name !" until Mr. Pool flatly said he would name the writers of the letters only once. When James G. Biaine' name was announced the unruly ones howled Who o-o ?" just the same, and then cheered until the were out of breath. Then the chorus of inquiries would roll in on Mr. Pool again, and the same was lone when Benjamin Harrison's name was aunounced 'What's the name!" and "Who's that from !" after Mr. Pool had plainly given the name. Mr. Addoms banged the table with his bung starter and said: "I trust that respect will be given to Mr. Pool." It was all very much like the exasperating and goury club member in "Money," who roars at intervals of I say " The guying was of such proportions that at one time one member, in order to protect Mr. Pool, stepped

fellows up sharp." Congressman Ben Butterworth of Ohio speaking at the Republican Club dinner said that New York city to-day has in it more industries than the whole world had sev-enty-five years ago. The Obioan declared that few have an adequate comprehension of the hundreds of thou-sands of American industries. He visited a bachelor friend living in one room several months ago and, after a casual glance about the room, asked his friend to tell him how many American industries were represented in the furniture and fixings of the room. His friend guessed ten at first and finally raised his estimate to twenty-five. Then the "ultra protectionist from Ohio," as he de scribes himself, fussed about the room and discovered that by actual count the very modest belongings in the room represented 140 American industries. In advising all young men to study politics and the affairs of the country the Congressman said: "Virtues and not the vices in political battle hold the balance

The Rev. Heber Newton and his Church TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In so far as the leading article in your paper of last Saturday entitled "Rationalism in the Pulnit," refers to Mr. New speak or to be silent as he deems best. In so far as that cdi.orial refers to All Souls' Church, will you permit on of the congregation to say a word concerning it? It is true that our congregation comprises many strong pao-ple, both ladies and gentlemen, who have not been habitnal attendants upon the I piscopal Church for some tim prior to their connection with Ali Souls' parish, and not a few strong people who have not been habitani attend-ants upon any Christian church; but this fact, in so far from reflecting on that church or its rector, might nat urally be supposed to make a pea on behalf of both—is it only the tour for whom we are solicitous that they should be regular church attendants? And if well to do and educated people are drawn into regular attendance upon a courch, and interested in its services, and are led into co-peration with in work by any clery, man, is that ground for reflection upon him or his parish; But it is not true that the bulk of our congregation

of power."

composed of those who can be described after the faminon of your editorial. All houls' parish represents a sould congregation intellectually, socially, and finan-cially, as the names of its pewholders will amply indicate. It is a congregation that comes indeed, to listen to the presching of its rector, but also to participate in a reverent and worshipful service. It is a congregation, also that shows its full by its Works-Works which, considering the relative size of the church, will well considering the relative size of the church, will well bear contrarises with any other paties in the circ. If there is any drawing apart between All some parists and the Episcopai burch at large, in the circ the reponsibility must not lie upon any official disposition of the parish, but rather upon the prejudice of other churches. We are satisfied with the work our rector has been doing on behalf of a reasonable religion in the Episcopal Church, and, for ourselves, know that his in fluence makes not for skerpicism or mere rationalism, but for a simpler and more living taith. Yours truly, New York, Teb 13.

A Revivalist Disapproved Of.

To the Petron of The Sev- Sher In your Harrison from which it appears that by his own statement, he is in receipt of all oper week and expenses for conducting his religious exercises. Harrison professes to be a disciple of Jesus Christ, a follower of His, a Cirristian, and one whose chief analety is for the sav-ing of souls. Why does not Harrison, in fact, follow in the footsteps of the Saviour! Bid Jesus receive \$100 per week! Or 100 cents! Were His expenses paid! I believe if Harrison and Sam Small and the whole raiva-tion Army crowd were rut on short fations and no pay at all, and had to depend on charty and Providence, as decay did, they would very sont get cutade of the review business. In other words, I think Harrison and the class of Christians are humbugs, and a damage to the cause of pure and undefiled religion

En. P. Ackernan, 702 President street, Brooklyn

THAT LA POINTE TIMBER.

Senator Chandler is Determined to Find Out Whether Any Scandal is Connected with It. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- The adjournment of the Chippewa timber-cutting investigation for a few days is understood to be with the intent to make it more thorough. Indian Commissioner Oberly, who is to testify before Senator Chandler's sub-committee on Indian affairs, is preparing a complete copy of the correspondence which has gone on between himself and Secretary Vilas upon this subject. There is a general impression that these two officers are at odds in regard to the timber-cutting contracts, but, if so, since so little time

Administration, the department chief and his bureau subordinate will no doubt simply agree to differ. The impression that Mr. Vilas and Mr. Oberly are not in accord in this matter is strengthened by the language of the resolution passed last week.

That the Serviary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senaie whether or not he has recently authorized the cutting of any timeer on the Chippews Indian reservations within the La Pointe agency during the present winter season under contracts not approved by the Commissioner of Indian Afairs or otherwise, and, if so, to transmit to the Senaie copies of all orders authorizing such cutting of timber, with a statement of reasons for issuing the same.

The main report at least a substantially the

remains before the outgoing of Mr. Cleveland's

Administration, the department chief and his

tring such century of timber, with a statement of reasons for issuing the same. The main point at issue is substantially the same as the one which the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs investigated a year ago. It was then concensively shown that Mr. Gregory, the egent for the various bands of Indians at La Pointe agency in northern Wisconsin, habitually violated the rules established by the Indian Commissioners to govern contracts for cutting and marketing timber on the reservations. The woods belong to the tracts allotted in severalty to the Chippewas, and hence to the individual owners the net return of the sales is made. The violation of the rules was proved by the testimony of Agent Gregory himself, who had been summoned in consequence of complaints of the Indians. The Senate Committee thereupon communicated to Secretary Vilas its opinion that Mr. Gregory was not the proper man to be agent and the latter tendered his resignation, while the Secretary ordered a suspension of the contracts.

But when Secretary Vilas's annual report came out a few months ago it showed that, while he admitted the violation of the former regulations of the Indian Office by Agent Gregory, he justified this violation on the following grounds:

Gragory, he justified this violation on the following grounds:

The regulations deprive the Indian allottee of a considerable share of the value of his limber by desying him or his contractor the competition and better service of white labor. They also forbid the cutting of more than three-fourths of the pine upon a single tract a requirement which, when executed, practically destroys the value of the remaining one fourth, because such fourth is rarely a similaring one fourth, because such fourth is rarely a similaring which the bed of the remaining one fourth, because such fourth is rarely a similaring which the bed of the following another white, and, when worth doing at all, generally a much greater cost of cutting would be imposed that would have been sustained had the timber been removed during the first season.

The practical agents at the agency, versed in affairs of the kind, appear to have habitually disregarded these requirements, in the interest of the Indians. Indeed the agents seem to have supposed that the indian allottees were, as their patients purported to make them, the owners of the lami and the pine timber in severally; so that if they were to be silowed to sell at all, justice to their required such a disposition as of yield the largest them. The present arout appears to have given even greater effect to this idea than his predecessor, and to have so conducted the business as to have yielded advantageous results to the Indian owners of the pine which was cut. Following in the line of usage and seeking only the benefit of the Indian owners of the pine which was cut. Following in the line of usage and seeking only the benefit of the Indian owner on business principles these results have been accomplished, however, by deviation from the exact path defined by the letter of the regulations.

Upon the whole, therefore, it is not surprising to find that instead of Agent Gragory's

Upon the whole, therefore, it is not surpris-ing to find that instead of Agent Gregory', resignation having been accepted, he was still in full control, and that the ignoring of the old regulations was going on this winter as wal regulations was going on this winter as well as last. In fact. Secretary Vilas not only defended the agent against the Senate Committee, but intimated in his report that the suspension of contracts last winter at the committee's instance had proved detrimental to the Indians. the Indians:

the Indians:

In consequence of this, and because of exaggerated representations of alleged injury, a suspension of cutting under these contracts was ordered near the close of the logging season last winter. It probably resulted in no good to the indians concerned, and was followed by complaints of deprivation of their usual source of supply in consequence. I have since directed a careful examination of the contracts then made and a continuance of the work under such as were upon lands to which altoiments had been approved so that the Indian title was clear, and which are found to have been for a fair price, approved by the Indian Office, and hithortofaithfully performed on the part of the contractor.

Recont complaints from the La Pointe agency

faithfully performed on the part of the contractor.

Recent complaints from the La Pointe agency Indians that they fail to get winter work in logging in consequence of the substitution of white labor, and that there are lumbermen on their reservation who do not belong there, have given Mr. Chandler's committee an opportunity to renow the light. It is likely to be an earnest one should it be found that Commissioner Oberly is opposed to the policy of Secretary Vilas. But it is doubtful whether a violation of regulations can again be found. secretary vilas. But it is doubtful whether a violation of regulations can again be found since the probabilities are that new rules, con-forming to the Secretary's views as already quoted, have been issued this winter, and that under these the logging is going on.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN SWINDLED A Pretended Nephew of Erastus Wiman the Swindler.

A remarkable imposture has just been unmasked by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. While Mr. Chamberlain was on his wedding tour a man called at Highbury and asked permission to see the orchids. He brought letters of introduction from Mr. Erastus Wiman, a wealthy gentleman living in the United States, whose acquaintance Mr. Chamberlain had made. The visitor claimed to be Mr. Wiman's nephew, and his object, he said, in visiting England was to bring over from his uncle some choice specimens of American orchids to Mr. Chamberlain's collection. From the Birmingham Daily Mail.

bring over from his uncle some choice specimens of American orchids to Mr. Chamberlain's collection.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (the son) showed the visitor over the conservatories, and, after a conversation, the visitor remarked that he had lost his purse, and would trouble Mr. Chamberlain for a loan to pay his hotel expenses. The sum asked for was given, and the next day he called arain on Mr. Austen Chamberlain and produced a bill on the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. of America, and asked for and obtained an introduction to a Birmingham bank that he might change it. He succeeded in changing it, and he then paid the sum he had borrowed.

The bill was returned to the drawer, and nothing has been heard of the orchids. On leaving Highbury the man went to the orchid establishment of Messrs, Landes & Co. of St. Albans, and, passing himself off as Mr. Austen Chamberlain, obtained orchids to a large amount. After that he disappeared.

A Foreign Policy.

I fear the strong, I bully the weak To the smiter I turn the other cheek. To Hayti I say with frowning brow And a voice of thunder. "No nonsense, new! "How down in the dust your woolly head, Or I'll blow the top of it off with lead!" In bringing to terms those wretched blacks Sothing of spirit my policy lacks. To foreign powers (if they're poor and weak) Let the iron throats of our cannon speak.

Let them learn to respect the U. S. A., Because we are richer and stronger than they But with foreign powers of first class size To use the logic of lead I despute Poor Legitime to the mark I bring But Bismarca a a very different thing.

When he makes a pass at Uncle Sam I grin and offer a meek salaam. Lot him have his way with the savages And Yankees down in the southern seas I can only pelition and supplicate

And make suggestions that come too late tire at him papers and protocou

To him I am humble, and sweet as pie;

He pulls the wool down over my eye.

At such long range, with a feeble pen How can I protect a citizen? Se I say: "Prince Bismarck, if you please, Il aw long will you keep me on my knees! no I think that every one will agree i to a wanderful foreign policy.

Fig. Latter Feb. 1.

Courting in Vermont. From the hartingson Pres Press From the functions on Free Press.

Slimson—How late do you usually stay when you go on ring Feteroy.

Feteroy—Web, that dejends on how the old gentleman is testing. You, that hight a piece of the calling came down at 11-fet and 1 concluded to move on. But some oright her pa falls askeen, and then I stay until the gas moter begins to drop statches.

Nickels-Pericies.

room for Torre Hanne Express.

The er of transfer were entered on one could top vin. in the days of being control to drop con From the Newburyport News

Old Lady (rushing into drug store)—Say, mister, I wan some paint Obliging Clerk—Yes in Face or tence; Worth Thinking Of. Trom the Phillidelphia Press The bankrupt lists rarely centain the name

The Very Worst,

PICTURES BY CHARLES II. MILLER.

About one hundred paintings by Charles H.

Miller, N. A., will be sold at auction at the Fifth Avenue Act Galleries on the evenings of Thursday and Friday of

this week. Almost all are landscapes, although there are some marines and one comes upon an occas, mal still life or a woodland glade peopled with the rather singularly constructed forms of a bevy of hymphs. The landscapes are undated, but Mr. Miller has been at work for a good many years, and it is probably right to believe that, if assorted by dates, they would form a series cover ing a period when he worked under the influence of the elder American school, another when Kuglish land scape painters strongly influenced him, and a third when he felt more profoundly the influence of Franck. Some of those which are apparently among the earlier examples seem to us, despite their hardness, better than most of their successors-cleaver in intention and more successful, if simpler and less ambitions, in method. The majority of the later works fail to reveal with clearness just what features in the landscape or what ele ments in its general effect had seemed to the artist of primary importance; and the touch is too often a little woolfy, while the elaborate and striking shies increase the restlemeness of the result, and sometimes lead it far on the road to incoherence. Too often the lush effect of tropical vegetation is suggested, although the scenes have been chosen from temperate regions, and the fre-quent occurrence of rainbows and exceptional atmospheric conditions in general becomes semewhat dis tressing when the canvases are collected together in such numbers. It is only the very greatest artists who show at their best when shown in a hundred examples. But there is at least one picture in the collection which deserves high praise. This is the large landscape catted "Oaks at Creed-moor," which was exhibited some years ago at the National Academy. Here the composition is dignified, harmenious and impressive: the intended general offect is presented clearly and adequately; the color is truthful, rich, and agreeable, and the handling is far more satisfactory than in the average of Mr. Miller's pictures. The "Oaks at Creedmoor" deserves a place in some good collection, and would not be out of place at the Metropolitan Museum as the best work of an earnest and diligent painter, who, by the very diversity of aim displayed in the results of his life taken as a whole Interestingly represents that transition stage through which American art has recently passed. It is a picture, too, which might well have been included among hose that are to hang at the coming Paris Exposition Among the other pictures we may point out as some of the best are Nes. 21, 22, 35, 46, 72, 118, and 123. No 58, 'First Impressions of Ningara," is also very interesting and much to be preferred to the larger picture of the same dangerous subject. Mr. Milier's collection of works by other artists will likewise be included in the sale. Its pearl is unquestionably the beautiful little green landscape by George Inness, but a water-color land-scape by the Dutch painter Bastert, Mr.Chase's "Broken lug." Winslow Homer's "Boys Boating." Mr. Wiggins's 'Village of Grez" and "Nantucket," Mr. A. C. How land's "Lake Champiain," Philippe Rousseau's "Still Life," and Monpesat's "Sporting Dogs" also deserve attention.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

One member of the Assembly is related to the Astor family by marriage. It is his second term in the Assembly. He has never made a speech. The bills that he has introduced are few. He sits in the second row on the Democratic side, and behaves himself, to the as-tonishment of various visitors, who ask to have him pointed out, and who seem to think that a man who is onnected with the Astors should wear ermine robe

James William Husted wishes the public to understand that he is the highest kind of General that the State o New York produces. There are no Generals or Lieuten ant-Generals created by State authority. The Major-Generals are scarce, and the usual kind of General such as is turned out in numbers by each Governor is a Briga dier General. The Bald Eagle was made a Major-Gen eral by Gov. Dix, and he is entitled to perch on the top

Monday night is the show night in the Legislature hesession begins at Sig o'clock, or about the same time as do the Albany theatres, and the entertainmen in the Capitol is generally the better of the two, in addicorrespond to the arrangements in a first-class theatre. The orchestra circle is a row of big red-covered chairs ear the seats of the members and inside the bar of the louse. These are reserved for privileged speciators, who must be either entitled to the privilege of the floor or admitted by a pass. The doorseepers at the bar examine these passes, and collect passes good for only one night, as the ticket takers do at the theatre. Outside the har is the parquet circle, where the chairs are less comfortable than inside and where there is more rowding and a podrer view of the proceedings. Here is where the people sit who have not sufficient influence to get a pass, though women are usually admitted without passes. Up stairs are the galleries where the populace sits. The gal-leries are fairly comfortable places, and from the appearance of some of the occupants they are much bet ter than seats in the Park or lodgings at a station house. The rooms are warm, and so long as the occupants of the seats do not fall asleep and tumble off they are not disturbed. Sometimes the occupants of the rear gal leries, which cannot readily be seen from the floor, try to play cards or to smoke, but these pleasures are inter-rupted by the attendants. It is also considered against the etiquette of the Capitol for a spectator to take off his coat or to expectorate from the gallery to the floor below. There are twenty or thirty men and a few women who are regular occupants of the galleries. No one seems to know them, and they do not know each other, but they sit in the same sents day after day, looking stupidly wise, and assuming that air of importance and belief in their personal necessity to the progress of legislation which becomes part of so many men who

Senator Jay Stoat Fassett, President pro tem of the Senate, is becoming as baid as an innocent bady.

A large number of bills have been introduced this ses-ion by members who represent farming constituencies. Many of them seem ridiculous from an outside point of view. For instance, an appropriation of \$50,000 is asked to provide dairy schools throughout the State where there will be efficient teachers to instruct young men and young women to milk cows in an artistic and economical manner; also to tell them how to produce the most butter from the milk. The man who has in-troduced this bill thinks it will make him popular at home. There is another bill allowing township officials to buy a road scraper, not more than one for each town-ship, to be paid for in installments. The time may be imagined when the issue of road scraper or no road scraper will overthrow the small political dynastic which elect Supervisors and fill up ruts and mud paddles

It cost \$600 to paper part of the Senate.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has been vexed by the ignorance of some of the people in Albany whom he encountered in his efforts to pass bills to prevent chil dren from smoking cigarettes and going to skating rinks. He had his bills typewritten and several copies made to be given to the men whom he had selected to introduce them. The typewriter boy did not appreciate the dignity and influence of Mr. Gerry, and in writing magistrate he spelled it "migistrate." Mr. Gerry discovered the error and suspended proceedings to tell the boy of the importance of assuming early in life habits of accuracy which would follow him grave and make him great if he did not die too young.

Mr. Crosby wears a wishione mounted on gold for a scarf pin. The scarf is dark olive green. Mr. Crosby thinks this pin brings him inck, and that the green tie shows he has no prejudices.

Surrogate Ransom has more bills before the Legisla-ture than any other official in New York city or in the State. One of these alle extends the term of the Surro gate from six to fourteen years. Surrogate Ransom thinks that he is certain to be renominated and reclected. He does not know what his chances would be for getting a third term so he has decided that his second term a third term so be has decided that has second term should be made as long as possible. He also wants his salary increased, and there is no less modesty in his request for an increase of salary than there is in his bill for a longer second term. The highest salary paid to any judicial officer in the State is the \$17,500 which each Justice of the Supreme Court in New York city receives. Surroyate Ransom thinks that he should receive at read as much | ay as a Justice of the supreme Court is essented by a the surroyate of the supreme tourt because he is the only Supreme tourt. the Supreme Court, because he is the only Surrogate II New York, and there are several durines. One bill in-c cases his sainty to 175,000. Another bill increases it to proceed it in common set \$175.00 this year he is will ing to let the \$15,000 bid pass, and trust to the same of ing to estimate the pass and trust to the sense of equity and justice of the next beginsture to get the pay up to \$17.501. Braides these modest wishes to alevate the office of Surregate. Mr. Ransom wishes to afford employment to more worthy young men than he now has in his office. He has begun by seking for another \$3,000 cterk. Mr. Hanson's old law pariner. Mr. Enevals, shares in the prosperity of the Surrogate.

Mr Mase of Dutchess coun y is a peacemaker.

the field timbe has not been involved to pear. Senut a type introduced the but year after year, but this year to introduced a last to revine the field Code instract of the tude tall. Forms of the opposition to the tude was directed to certain sections of it, and it is expected that the Commission, in case Senator Ives still resears, will amend the Code to remove the grounds for some of the objections. When senator Ives was in the Assembly he passed the Code there. Last year he went from the Assembly to the Senate, and passed the Code through the Senate. When the Code passed the Assembly it failed in the Senate, and when if passed the Senate. by it failed in the Senate, and when it passed the Senate it failed in the Assembly it is likely that the Code would be also to fay it Schafor five could be both as Assembly man and a semator at once

From Lie Charleston Hadget.

A horrible tragety enacted in our very midst,

A many of the Senators are baid.